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Torfe Básico - Sistemas Lineares Homogéneos

① $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = K \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x+1y \\ 1x+y \end{bmatrix} = K \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x+1y = Kx \\ 1x+y = Ky \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - kx + 7y = 0 \\ 7x + y - ky = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x(1-k) + 7y = 0 \\ 7x + y(1-k) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{N=0}{D=?} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S.P.} \\ \rightarrow D=0 = \det \end{array} \right.$$

$$\det: \begin{vmatrix} 1-k & 7 \\ 7 & 1-k \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} (1-k)^2 - 49 = 0 \\ (1-k)^2 = 49 \\ (1-k) = \sqrt{49} \\ 1-k = 7 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} K = 7+1 \\ K = \underline{\underline{18}} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{alternativo} \end{cases}$$

② $\begin{cases} 3x + 4y - z = 0 \\ 2x - y + 3z = 0 \\ x + y = 0 \end{cases}$ $N = \frac{0}{0}$ $\rightarrow \frac{0}{0} = \text{várias soluções}$
 $D = ?$ $\rightarrow \frac{0}{\neq 0} = \text{soluções únicas}$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 + 12 - 2 = 10$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N = \frac{0}{0} = \text{infinitas soluções} \\ D = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

alternativa (d)

③ S.P.i $\rightarrow D=0, N=0,$

demo valores de $K = ?$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y + z = 0 \\ Kx + 3y + 4z = 0 \\ x + Ky + 3z = 0 \end{array} \right\} N = 0 \rightarrow D = 13 + K^2 - (3 + 7K) = 0$$

$$13 + K^2 - 3 - 7K = 0$$

$$K^2 - 7K + 10 = 0$$

$$D = 0 :$$

$$3 + 4K + 3K = 3 + 4K$$

$$\Delta = 49 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 10$$

$$\Delta = 49 - 40 = 9$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ K & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & K & 3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ K & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & K & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$9 + 4 + K^2 = 13 + K^2$$

$$K_{11} = \frac{4 - \sqrt{9}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{4 + \sqrt{9}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{4 + 3}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \quad K_{11} = \frac{4 - 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

* Demo valores de $K : 5 + 0.5 = 7 \rightarrow \text{alternativa (d)}$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{cases} x + kz = 0 \\ kz + y = 0 \\ x + ky = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow N=0$$

$$x + kz = 0 \quad \text{solução única: } \frac{0}{\neq 0}$$

$D \neq 0$:

$$K+0+0=K$$

$$\begin{array}{|ccc|cc|} \hline & 1 & 0 & K & 1 & 0 \\ \hline & K & 1 & 0 & K & 1 \\ \hline & 1 & K & 0 & 1 & K \\ \hline & & 0 & 0 & + & K^3 \\ \hline \end{array} = K^3 - K \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{valores que elevam os cubos ao contínuo são os mesmos: } 0, 1, -1$$

alternativa ②) $\rightarrow \{K \in \mathbb{R} | K \neq 0, K \neq 1, K \neq -1\}$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \begin{cases} -x + 2y - 3 = 0 \\ 3x - y + 3 = 0 \\ 2x - 4y + 6 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{I) } -x + 2y = 3 \\ \text{II) } 3x - y = -3 \\ \text{III) } 2x - 4y = -6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{a) falso:} \\ \text{termos independentes} \\ \neq 0. \end{array}$$

$$\text{I: } x = 2y - 3 \quad \rightarrow 3(2y - 3) - y = -3$$

$$\text{II: } 3x - y = -3 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y = 6y - 9 + 3 \\ y - 6y = -6 \\ -5y = -6 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{-6}{-5} = \frac{6}{5} \\ y = \frac{6}{5} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x = 2 \cdot \frac{6}{5} - 3$$

$$x = \frac{12}{5} - 3 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 5x = 12 - 15 \\ 5x = -3 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{-3}{5} \\ x = -\frac{3}{5} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \checkmark \\ \text{determinado} \end{array}$$

* hipótese ③)